

Prices and Prospects.

Market Showing Distinct Signs of Progress Toward Somewhat Higher Prices

First Effect of "Tightening"
Has Been Noted in
"Medium Sulphur."

FURNACE YET UNCHANGED

There Still Being Some Surplus Notwithstanding Curtailment in Production; Price Increase Soon; Spot Foundry Off 25 Cents; No Contracts.

From The Weekly Courier.
PITTSBURG, Oct. 17.—Following its recent price slump the Connellsville coke market is now beginning to show signs of righting itself. So far as the evidence of the market goes the beginning has been made in what is euphemistically called "medium sulphur coke," this being coke not suitable for iron metallurgical use, but excellent for various heating purposes. Production of such coke has evidently decreased, as offerings in the market are higher and the lowest prices have already disappeared. A week ago coke of this sort was obtainable in not a few cases at as low as \$3.00. This week the minimum of the market is \$3.25 and sales have ranged on up to \$3.50, according to tonnage and quality.

In furnace coke the market has not thus far shown any corresponding tightening. Rather, coke on track which began to press the market some time ago is still a factor and from being peddled around so much has become more conspicuous. Such coke has been obtainable at \$3.75. The question is, how much there is of it. The offerings appear numerous, but the demand for furnaces has been so extremely tight that a small tonnage of coke can make quite a stir. It is so easy to find this \$3.75 coke that the figure makes part of the quotable range of the market. Operators may say that there is not much \$3.75 coke in the market, in point of tonnage, but consumers rejoice that as long as there is some offered, than is bought, it makes a market.

For anything like a regular supply, shipment from day to day even for a single week, \$4.00 or close to that figure would have to be paid, and one would then have more choice as to quality. That, however, is the top of the market for spot or prompt shipment.

Little doubt seems to be entertained in the coke trade that the spot furnace coke market will be righted in a short time by production being curtailed sufficiently to put the minimum at \$4.00 or higher. It being pointed out that with present wage rates an operator cannot secure a new dollar for an old one at less than \$4.00, not to speak of overhead, depreciation and exhaustion charges.

Spot foundry coke, which for several weeks has been high relative to furnace coke is off 25 cents in the week, the price range, according to quality, being \$5.00 to \$5.50. There are still other prices. A standard foundry coke is being obtained at under \$5.00 and even at that figure the coke would hardly be called really good. Some excellent brands are held at \$5.50 and there may be isolated cases of a little more being obtained on occasion. The market is quotable as follows:

The \$4.25 on contract furnace coke is merely an asking price, to the end of the year. There are no negotiations as furnaces are not in position to take themselves up, on account of uncertainties in pig iron.

By-product coal has softened farther, and \$2.25 has almost disappeared even as an asking price. Spot lots have been going for \$2.00, and operators who would wish to sell would probably do so to the end of the year. Just now there is practically no disposition on the part of consumers to buy ahead. Consumers have contracts to engage part of their coking capacity, and do not know at what rate they will have occasion to run their plants during the remainder of the year.

While the steel market has shown some signs of improvement in the past week the pig iron market has gone the other way, and is now duller than ever. No sales of any consequence are reported in any grade during the week. Even Bessemer, which usually shows a movement of a few hundred tons a week as minimum does not present any transactions, but there is no question as to price, as sellers are disposed to hold firmly to the recently reduced figure.

In basic iron there is remarkable activity on the part of consumers, who, however, seem still to be running on a wobbly. Evidently they are determining upon a drastic liquidation of stocks. Foundry iron seems to be strictly maintained at last week's minimum of \$34. Valley, there being no indication that iron could be bought for less, except perhaps in the case of some jobs which consumers would not consider at any time at full price. However, over the market presents an easier

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which include what is commonly known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the basin district) and the Lower Connellsville district (often called the Massena district) to principal points for shipment, are as follows, per ton of 2,000 pounds, effective July 1, 1923:

Destination.	Rate.
Baltimore	\$3.21
Buffalo	3.36
Canton	3.52
Chicago	4.16
Cleveland	3.77
Columbus	3.77
Detroit	3.65
E. St. Louis	4.54
Eliz.	2.77
Hartford	4.16
Joliet	4.16
Louisville	4.79
Milwaukee	4.79
New York	4.79
Philadelphia	3.28
Pittsburg	3.28
Port Henry, N. Y.	4.54
Port Maitland, Ont.	3.28
Pottsville	3.28
Reading	3.28
Richmond, Va. (B. & O.)	4.49
Richmond, Va. (P. & R.)	4.79
St. Louis	3.52
Scranton, Pa.	3.52
Toledo, O.	3.28
Wheeling	3.27
Valley Pointe	2.27

For Export.

From Connellsville district:
Philadelphia (P. & B. Vee) \$3.02
Baltimore (P. & B. Vee) 3.02
From Latrobe district:
Philadelphia (P. & B. Vee) 3.23
Baltimore (P. & B. Vee) 3.23

These prices are f. o. b. Valley furnaces, freight to Pittsburgh being \$1.76.

OCTOBER SHOWING

IMPROVEMENT IN ORDERS FOR STEEL

Gain is Slight but Definite and the Market Shows Strength and Activity; Production Steady.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:
New business in finished steel products thus far in October has exceeded the amount in the same period in September. While the period compared with was a poor one, it is perhaps significant that after a spell of several months in which orders decreased almost constantly there is now a definite even though slight improvement.

Today's steel market is a stronger and more active one than was commonly expected. On the theory that mills began running partly on momentum would necessarily be spent in time, a very sluggish market, with sharply decreasing shipments, was naturally to be expected for the late months in the year. If, however, conditions remain as at present the year will be able to round out the year quite well.

Such improvement as there has been in buying is not sufficient to cause the rate of production to increase, or even to arrest entirely the decline, but production has been decreasing very slowly, having lost only about 15 per cent from the peak rate of six months ago.

With the exception of black sheets, finished steel commodities are holding prices remarkably well. This is by no means strange. Little business could be secured by price cutting, while all mills are now watching each other very carefully and endeavoring to avoid presenting even a semblance of departing from regular prices and trade practices. There is also the important factor that mills have little margin in which to cut prices without going below production cost, and there are very painful memories of what occurred along that line in 1921.

About half the black sheet business is being done at 3.75 cents, the leading interests and some independents adhering to the old price of 3.85 cents. There is only a little shading in galvanized sheets. Blue annealed and automobile sheets are holding firm. Pig iron is extremely dull, but prices are holding rather steady.

The Briquet Anthracite, a plant costing \$350,000 is to be built at Baltimore for briquetting anthracite coal dredged from the Susquehanna river. The first unit will have a capacity of 60,000 tons per year.

750,000 Making Automobiles. There are 750,000 operatives in this country engaged in the manufacture of automobiles.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 13, 1923.	WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 6, 1923.
DISTRICT	Ovens In Out Tons	Ovens In Out Tons
Connellsville	16,946 9,020 9,922 114,845	10,062 1,181 124,950
Lower Connellsville	16,888 7,478 9,410 92,900	16,888 7,797 9,991 95,540
Totals	33,834 16,498 19,332 207,745	26,950 17,979 124,891
FURNACE OVENS	Connellsville 14,964 7,679 7,907 99,800	14,964 8,219 6,767 103,970
Lower Connellsville	6,822 1,970 4,816 26,806	6,822 2,040 4,756 26,630
Totals	21,786 9,649 12,723 126,606	21,786 10,259 11,523 130,600
MERCHANT OVENS	Connellsville 2,357 1,341 1,916 15,045	2,357 1,819 1,414 21,880
Lower Connellsville	10,066 5,609 4,604 67,855	10,066 5,781 4,285 68,910
Totals	12,423 6,950 6,520 82,900	12,423 7,600 5,749 90,790

A FLOOD OF COAL LEGISLATION IS BEING FORECAST

As a Feature of the Forth-coming Session of Congress.

PLANS TO CURB INDUSTRY

A FLOOD—WEEKLY.
An avalanche of coal bills may be expected at the forthcoming session of Congress. The number of radical members has increased in both houses. Almost every one of them is waiting impatiently for an opportunity to place drastic curbs on an industry so important and basic as the production, distribution and marketing of coal, says the Washington correspondent of the Coal Age.

Administration members will be prompt to export the Coal Commission by introducing the numerous bills which would be necessary to cover the legislation requisite to carrying into effect the commission's recommendations. In addition, there will be various legislative proposals from members outside the two groups mentioned who will put forward ideas of their own in view of the fact that coal legislation will be one of the matters likely to receive early attention.

The President is expected to ask Congress in his first message to give prompt attention to the report of the Coal Commission. While it is possible that Mr. Coolidge will suggest the specific legislation which he deems necessary to carry the commission's ideas into effect, it is thought more probable that he will not undertake detailed recommendations.

It is thought most probable that no more than common sense will do more than common sense to the report to the legislative branch. There is reason to believe, however, that Mr. Coolidge will not be content to allow the matter to drift if he can prevent it. If Congress does not take hold of the problem vigorously, many expect the President to make specific requests for the legislation which he deems necessary to a better functioning of the coal industry.

The new Congress will not have been in session long, however, before the black clouds of trouble in the bituminous industry will be much in evidence. Before the Congress is two months old there will be abundant indications that a great strike is likely. This in itself will hasten the consideration of coal legislation.

The fact that the anthracite mine workers have received an increase in their wages makes it absolutely certain that the bituminous workers will demand an equal if not a greater increase. It is already apparent that the operators in the union fields will be in no frame of mind by the first of the year to concede any wage advance. A deadlock is rather expected to occur early in the negotiations.

The predictions now being made that there will be no bituminous strike are based on the belief that the odds are sufficiently against the union to preclude the men going out if their demands are denied. It is probably true that the accumulation in the United Mine Workers' treasury is small. It is true that the railroad workers are not likely to assist them. It is true that they will not have the help of a simultaneous strike on the part of the anthracite workers. It is true that the non-union fields will be in a position to furnish more coal than ever before—probably enough to meet most of the requirements of the country. Those who are making these predictions, however, are underestimating the power and the determination of the United Mine Workers of America. Even with the odds against them, those best informed believe they will not hesitate for a minute to call a strike if it should be decided that it is justified.

LOWER COST COAL IS NECESSARY FOR LOWER PRICED COAL

Neither Possible Without Steady Rate of Operation of Mines.

REGULATED BY BUYING

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The United States Coal Commission in a report to the President and Congress pointed out specifically where the consuming public—the buyers of soft coal—could materially help in softening shortages, and at the same time get their fuel at a fair price the year round. This direct remedy proposed by the commission was buying the year's coal requirements in twelve equal monthly installments, storing the excess during the summer months and using it up during the fall and winter.

One reason why this would mean cheaper coal is that the mines would be able to run at a steady rate throughout the year instead of suspending operations partly in summer, as some are forced to do now. Another reason is that this would eliminate the recurrent periods of demand for coal in excess of the ability of the railroads to carry it, says a statement issued by the Bituminous Operators' Special Committee.

It is to the interest of the buying public, the miners and the mine operators to secure steady, continuous operation of the mines. The public would benefit from coal mined more economically, because this would materially insure lower prices. The miners would benefit through steady, year-round employment unless strikes interfered and the operators would benefit through being able to work their properties on the most economical basis.

The Coal Commission made a study of the effect on the cost of mining coal of having operations suspended for several days during the month. Figures from hundreds of mines were investigated, and the results of the probe made public.

Experts for the commission found that in one group of mines, where a full month operation enabled coal to be produced for \$1.35 a ton in 1918, operating the mine only one day during that month boosted the cost of mining a ton of coal to \$3.56. In another group full time operation meant mining coal at a cost of \$1.32, while operating only one day a month raised the cost to \$3.99. In one group of 117 mines full-time operation held mining costs to \$1.53 a ton, while operating one day a month raised the cost of getting a ton of coal out to \$12.20. The largest variation of this kind was in a smaller group of mines. In the full-time operation enabling the mining of coal at \$2.69 a ton, while operating only one day a month raised mining costs to \$28.81 a ton.

The reason for this tremendous difference is that much work was carried on at the mines whether coal is being taken out or not. Some expenses are heavy, and continuing. These continuing charges were enumerated by the commission, and included:

Superintendence and engineering labor; stable supplies and food for animals; depreciation of structures, coverable royalty; taxes; general insurance; salaries and expenses of officers, clerical, salaries and office expenses; and legal expenses.

The cost of mining labor, royalties, and depletion vary almost exactly as the mine is worked, and can be disregarded. Other charges which vary somewhat with the tonnage of coal produced, but not by any means in proportion to it, include:

Dead work labor—labor for other purposes than production of coal, such as removing slate; haulage labor; upper labor; power labor; other operating labor; mine laborers; washery supplies; other operating supplies; flexibility of workmen's compensation insurance; maintenance and repairs labor on structures and equipment; maintenance and repairs supplies for structures and equipment.

Eliminate sporadic operation of the coal mines, and the lowest-cost coal, hence the lowest-priced coal, can be produced in regular quantities.

Car Loadings Reach Highest Point In Railroad History

Car loadings of revenue freight in the United States again exceeded all previous records in history in the week ended September 29, according to compilations, showing a total of 1,007,374 cars. This exceeds the previous high loading record, in the week ended September 1, by 4,707 cars.

The net surplus of freight cars of all kinds available for use again dropped, however, for the second succeeding period. The total surplus of cars at the end of the eight-day period ended September 29 was 41,746 cars and the total shortage was 15,331 cars, leaving a net surplus of 26,415 cars. This net surplus compares with a net of 45,410 cars in the preceding period and a net of 56,355 on September 15.

One of the factors which helped to boost the total of revenue freight loading in the week ended September 29 was the increase in the loading of cars with anthracite coal after the strike. The movement of grain to feeding grounds is slow during the fall, apparently holding their grain for higher prices.

Loading of coal cars in the week ended September 29 totaled 200,970 cars, as compared with 182,324 in the preceding week; coke loadings were 12,356, as compared with 13,333 in the preceding week; and ore loadings were 69,172 as compared with 75,827 cars in the preceding week.

Value of Coal Land Increasing Despite Depressed Market

In the face of many disappointments in regard to the progress of the coal trade in the recent past it may be worth while to remember how marked a degree of increase there has been in the value of coal lands as shown by sales and selling prices, says the *Sevens Journal*.

Figures which are readily available, extending over a term of years, indicate clearly the increasing worth of coal as a commodity. The gain is more than a simple interest proposition, more than would be achieved by a readjustment of values to agree with the changing value of the dollar.

Prices have gone ahead by great bounds in the course of the last 20 or 30 years, to go back no further, affording ample evidence that coal in the ground is a good asset, regardless of how it may be sacrificed by unskillful competitive merchandising methods.

Assigned Car Case Is to Be Reopened

The Interstate Commerce Commission has announced the matter of distribution among mines of privately owned cars and cars for railroad fuel will be reopened for further consideration. This announcement followed the protest of practically all of the large corporations owning their own cars. A hearing will be held at Washington October 22.

The assigned coal car order was to have become effective September 1, but following protests from the railroads and others the Interstate Commerce Commission postponed the effective date of the order three months. Pending further investigation the order will not become effective until December 1.

Production and Output.

Margin Between Output And Consumptive Demand Being Rapidly Narrowed

Another Cut of 12,000 Tons Brings Total to Lowest For Year to Date.

1361 MORE OVENS ARE OUT

Larger Number Thrown Idle at Merchant Plants; Unconsumed Coke Decreasing; Will Shortly Disappear Entirely, Is Present Indication.

The production of coke is maintaining so steady a rate of decline from week to week that the margin over and above consumptive demand is becoming very much narrower. In fact, there are indications that the condition is quite near at hand when there will be no surplus at all. There is not any considerable quantity in the region at this time. While the accumulations of unconsumed loads have not been completely disposed of

Coronado Case Up for a Retrial

The noted case of the Coronado Coal Company of Arkansas against the United Mine Workers, in which judgment of \$222,000 in sought for destruction of coal mining property during labor troubles in 1914, is up for a second trial at Fort Smith, Ark.

Interest centers in the effort of the plaintiff companies to show in the present trial what the United States Supreme Court said they had failed to show in the first—that the destruction of the properties in the Hartford Valley, Ark., was a result of a conspiracy between union miners to interfere with shipment of non-union coal in interstate commerce, and therefore, cases within the Sherman and anti-trust act. Upon this theory, the plaintiffs have asked for triple damages. Actual value of the properties, including physical equipment and value of leaseholds, is fixed by the plaintiff companies at about \$750,000.

The first trial of the case, in November, 1914, occupied four weeks and two days. The case has made legal history since its inception. It was filed in September, 1914, after disorders in the Hartford Valley had resulted in burning and destruction of various properties of the plaintiff companies. The international and district organizations, more than a score of local unions, and nearly a hundred individuals were named as defendants. Judge Frank A. Youmans, in the United States District Court sustained a demurrer by the defendants on the ground that the facts alleged in the complaint did not constitute a cause of action under the Sherman Act. On appeal, the Eighth Circuit Court reversed that decision by a two to one vote.

On the jury trial in November, 1917, before Judge James D. Elliott of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., a verdict for \$200,000 actual damages was brought in. The court tripled that to \$600,000, allowed \$25,000 attorney's fees and \$120,000 interest from date of the destruction.

The Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis sustained the damage judgment and the attorney's fees, but reversed the interest judgment.

The United States Supreme Court in 1922 reversed the entire judgment on the jurisdictional ground that the evidence did not show sufficient interference with interstate commerce to bring it within the Sherman Act. In the same opinion the court laid down the rule that unions are liable for the torts of their members, committed in furtherance of the union's purposes.

The higher court remanded the case to the lower court for further proceedings in accordance with the opinion, which has been construed as an order for a new trial.

Steel Tonnage Orders Lowest Since in March

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation at the end of September totaled 5,035,780 tons, a decrease of 378,912 tons below those at the end of August and the lowest since March 19, 1922, when orders on hand totaled 484,145 tons. The high mark this year was reached in March with 4,033,323 tons.

September's tonnage statement compares with a reduction of 434,148 in August below the month before and indicates that the corporation's incoming business last month was between 750,950 and 800,000 tons as compared with less than 700,000 in August.

Record at Adah Mine.

The Adah mine of the H. C. Frick Coke Company at Adah, in the eighth pool, Monongahela river, recently established a record in loading 10 standard steel barges with 16,500 tons of coal.

they are being reduced instead of increased through the operation of the curtailment program. The progress in this direction indicates that very shortly it will not be practicable for consumers to come into the region with the expectation of picking up all the "distress" coke they may need at "dumpage sale" prices. They will very probably have to wait until the coke is made before it can be shipped instead of having it move over the scales within a few hours after placing their order.

The reduction in output last week was almost precisely the same in the total as during the preceding week the respective figures having been 12,650 and 12,470 tons. The proportions between the two producing interests were again reversed, the merchants recording the larger part of the decline as contrasted with the furnace ovens which held the lead during the preceding week.

With the exception of the last two weeks in September the falling off in production has been in excess of 12,000 tons per week since September 15, the average for the five weeks having been 9,600 tons per week. The furnace decrease has been 29,150 tons, or at an average of 5,830 tons per week; the merchant decrease 19,810 tons, or an average of 3,962 tons per week. The latter fact, however, is in closer coincidence with diminishing demand. That the actual decrease has not been larger reflects the other fact that the merchants were a little too sparing or too slow in applying their pruning process, otherwise the price descent might have been checked sooner. This illustrates anew the advantage about hindsight being better than foresight.

Cutting off 12,650 tons last week brought the regional production down to 29,740 tons, or precisely 1,000 tons below the first week of January when the low tide of the year was recorded. Production a year ago, when the region was running under the handicap of the partially successful sympathy strike, was 140,710 or only 27,140 tons less than that of last week.

For the first week since the blowout of ovens began on a large scale the merchants last week added more to the inactive list than the furnace operators, the contributions having been 731 merchant; 630 furnace. Three important operations, Beatty, Mount Pleasant and Hunt, with a total of 637 ovens, were included in the former. The H. C. Frick Coke Company blew out 630 ovens including Central completely. There was no change at the independent furnace plants.

The estimated production of coke during the week ended Saturday, October 13, was 207,540 tons, divided between the two districts as follows: Connellsville, 114,850, a decrease of 10,070 tons; Lower Connellsville, 92,690, a decrease of 2,880 tons, a total decrease of 12,950 tons as compared with a total decrease of 12,470 tons during the preceding week.

By interests the production was: Furnaces, 125,100, a loss of 4,600 tons; merchant, 82,440, a loss of 8,000 tons as compared with losses of 9,200 and 3,170 tons respectively during the week ended October 5.


Of the 1,361 ovens added to the idle list 630 were at furnace and 731 at merchant plants. Those blown out by the former were as follows:

Central, 200; Continental No. 3, 20; Davidson, 50; Harts No. 1, 46; Jantula, 50; Leisenring No. 1, 50; Southwest No. 1, 25; Standard, 50; York Run, 55; Colonial No. 1, 40; Footdale, 50.

The merchant ovens out were: Beatty, 122; Mount Pleasant, 310; Beatty, 186; Shamrock, 15.

Production by the two interests and the total compared with the corresponding week in 1922 is shown herewith:

Mar.	24	126,786	156,938	283,724	134
Mar.	31	125,476	171,836	297,312	134
Apr.	7	128,878	187,966	306,812	134
Apr.	14	128,878	187,966	306,812	134
Apr.	21	123,610	181,000	304,610	134
Apr.	28	121,570	175,400	306,760	134
May	5	121,570	175,400	306,760	134
May	12	121,570	175,400	306,760	134
May	19	121,570	175,400	306,760	134
May	26	121,570	175,400	306,760	134
June	2	117,600	184,950	302,550	134
June	9	117,600	184,950	302,550	134
June	16	117,600	184,950	302,550	134
June	23	117,600	184,950	302,550	134
June	30	114,420	180,800	295,220	134
July	7	114,420	180,800	295,220	134
July	14	114,420	180,800	295,220	134
July	21	114,420	180,800	295,220	134
July	28	114,420	180,800	295,220	134
Aug.	4	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Aug.	11	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Aug.	18	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Aug.	25	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Sept.	1	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Sept.	8	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Sept.	15	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Sept.	22	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Sept.	29	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Oct.	6	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Oct.	13	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Oct.	20	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Oct.	27	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Nov.	3	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Nov.	10	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Nov.	17	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Nov.	24	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Dec.	1	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Dec.	8	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Dec.	15	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Dec.	22	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
Dec.	29	107,850	144,500	252,350	134
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Looking Backward

News of the Past Continued for the Files of the Courier

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Renter
died from burns received at a
fire when a pot of scalding coffee
was tipped over them.
Mrs. Elizabeth McGinn 72 years old
died of cancer.
Baker and Wedda are grand-
children of both of Mount Pleasant's
first native born in Greenburg.
A. S. Smith, supervising principal
of the Greenburg schools is also
connected with the school system.
The School Directors Association
is the county superintendent.
The Greenburg school is headed
by Ralph E. Shiger, its principal.
The fire while participating in
the school festival at a masquerade
party at the home of Mrs. Birdell
Miller.
Miss Elizabeth Logan 60 years old
died of cancer.
Mr. Frank King 31 years old, a mem-
ber of the Greenburg fire depart-
ment died of cancer.
Patrick Cullen 60 years old died
of cancer.
The Greenburg school system
includes eight schools.
The Greenburg fire department
is headed by Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Sobush.
The Greenburg fire department
is headed by Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Sobush.
The Greenburg fire department
is headed by Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Sobush.
The Greenburg fire department
is headed by Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Sobush.

And a lot more people will believe
the box in the house is more secure
than a compartment in the safes
deposit vault of a bank as the repository
for bonds and other valuables.

I don't Understand

What right have
you of the first class car refuse
to accept of the first class
and not of the first class as said
to be the first class.

COUNCIL REFUSES FURTHER HEARING TO HUMBERTSON

Action of Mayor Mitchell in Dismissing Officer Is Approved.

HE HAD ENTERED PLEA

Removal of Patrolman Leo Rist Also Meets With Approval of Seniors; Residents of Eleventh Street Petition for Sewer; More Light Needed

Council Monday night approved the action of Mayor Charles C. Mitchell in his suspension of Patrolman C. L. Humbertson following a hearing for conduct unbecoming to an officer. The officer had pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery.

Humbertson appeared to Council for a hearing and appeared there Monday night with Attorney John Duggan, but the attorney was informed there would be no hearing for the officer inasmuch as he had pleaded guilty to the charge. When the resolution sustaining the action of the mayor in the case was put before Council it was unanimously adopted. One member, Councilman C. M. Stone, was absent.

The charges against Humbertson were made by Harry McLean of Isabella road.

A resolution, approving the suspension of Patrolman Leo Rist, also for conduct unbecoming to an officer, was also approved by Council.

The mayor's report for the month of September, showing a total of \$1740.30 collected through that office was read and approved.

A petition was presented by residents of Eleventh street, asking for a sewer. The petition was placed on file. Council feels it would not pay to do anything there until all the coal beneath has been removed.

The matter of a second light at West Crawford avenue and Arch street was discussed. The light is needed, it was said, to make the officer doing traffic duty there visible to motorists. A second one has been temporarily erected but Council did not determine whether or not it would be retained. There has always been one light on the corner.

It was reported that some people had been burning leaves on the waste streets. Council recommended that this practice cease at once as heat might cause considerable damage to the surrounding material.

The city clerk was authorized to advertise for bids for a sewer 150 feet long in Oak street.

J. J. Enos was given the contract for raising the street and curb in South Pittsburg street between Baldwin and Gettysburg avenues. His estimate was \$300. He was the only bidder.

Councilman James Wardley made another report on the progress toward a new garbage plant. Figures received by him from one concern estimated the cost of a new plant at \$15,000. He hopes to get one erected at a much smaller figure. Something must be done in the matter this winter as the present plant is about burned out and it is considered it will do well to last through the winter, he said.

Lights were ordered installed on Cherry Lane at the intersection of North First street and one at the far end of Willis road.

Council also talked over the purchase of street markers. They are badly needed and Council hopes to get every important intersection marked soon. Strangers have a difficult finding any street by name.

A communication from the Women's Optique Club thanking Council for its assistance in the playground movement, and especially Street Commissioner William McCormick and his force, was read.

FIRE WARDENS

ADOPT RULES FOR FIGHTING BLAZES

Forest fire wardens of Somerset county, in assembly at the courthouse at Somerset, October 8 unanimously adopted the following rules:

"The practice of attacking fires at the sides tends to increase the danger of fire and increase the cost of extinguishing. The danger is the point which must be first attacked and subjected to control.

"The attack must be continuous until the flames have been subdued to control and must not be abandoned during night.

"Not more than 12 men should attack at one point. When more are available they will be placed at the different heads.

"Minutes on the job immediately after the fire starts are the equivalent of hours spent after a vast area has been swept over.

"The forest fire fighters must be minute-men must be in readiness to go on a moment's notice.

"Fires shall be patrolled until the last spark is dead—though it may last for several days.

"Individuals who carelessly or negligently start fires—even though not intentionally ruin, be penalized legally.

"Educational and public cooperation in creating a spirit of thoughtfulness and carelessness among the public who visit the forests and should be encouraged.

"The meeting was attended by 45 overmen inspectors fire houses and local wardens and was in charge of District Forester V. M. Beater of Connelville.

Rockwood Woman Dies at 91. Funeral service for Mrs. Elizabeth Hainbaugh, 91 years old, who died Monday evening at her home at Rockwood, was held this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house. The interment was made in Odd Fellows cemetery.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN RULES GOVERNING QUARANTINE OF HOMES

HARRISBURG, Oct. 6.—Dr. Charles H. Miner, secretary of health has announced important changes in the quarantine regulations in regard to communicable diseases. As many cases focus impinge contagious diseases, ringworm trichinosis and similar diseases have been stricken from the list of reportable and quarantinable diseases.

In cases of whooping cough, measles, German measles, chicken pox or mumps children immune from having had the disease previously may attend school and there is no restriction as to the movement of adults of the family.

The quarantine period for whooping cough has been reduced to four weeks from the date of onset after the third week with the permission of the health authorities concerned. The patient may be taken upon the streets or highways in charge of a responsible person who is not infected.

The regular quarantine period for diphtheria is extended five days and scarlet fever ten days after the death or removal of the patient unless the immunity of all other members of the household can be established.

Encephalitis lethargica has been made reportable and if deemed advisable by the health authorities concerned, quarantined.

In typhoid and para typhoid fevers there is no time limit but physicians may not request the removal of the patient until the patient has had a normal temperature for a period of seven days.

All typhoid convalescents are regarded as potential carriers of the disease and are restricted as such until proven otherwise.

Known typhoid and para typhoid carriers are not permitted to change residence without notifying the health authorities concerned and to engage in occupations involving the handling of foods including milk and its derivatives.

No case of communicable disease may be moved from one place to another without written consent of the health authorities concerned.

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HOWARD H. KING AGAIN IS ROLL CALL CHAIRMAN

Uniontown Men Named Because of Success of the Campaign Last Year.

TIME NOVEMBER 11-29

In Making Appeal for Support of People of County Chairman L. Fred Kurtz Declares Work Being Done Now Will Be Full for 2 Years.

L. Fred Kurtz, chairman of the Fayette County Red Cross, announced today the appointment of Howard H. King of Uniontown as chairman of the Seventh Red Cross Roll Call for Fayette county. The roll call will be conducted from Armistice Day November 11 to Thanksgiving Day November 29.

Mr. King served in the same capacity last year and the roll call he obtained were so splendid that Mr. Kurtz was prompted to again secure his services for this most important task.

Mr. King is a partner in the Crescent Supply Company, Bessemer Supply Company and Mount Hope Supply Company, with offices in the Fayette Title and Trust Building, Uniontown. In addition to serving as roll call chairman last year Mr. King has had experience in other campaigns having taken an active part in the Uniontown Hospital campaign as well as Red Cross efforts in the Uniontown and War Chest drives during the war.

Mr. Kurtz in making the appointment said:

"I am happy indeed to announce the appointment of Mr. King as chairman for the Seventh Red Cross Roll Call for members. The splendid result of last year's campaign makes it desirable for the Fayette County Red Cross to seek his services for another year. The annual roll call is of utmost importance to the Red Cross organization in Fayette county as without a successful roll call Red Cross work could not be carried on here in the manner it has been for years past and to lessen its efforts to cut down the volume of its activities would work a most pronounced hardship throughout the entire county."

The work the Red Cross organization is doing in Fayette county now will be felt beneficially 25 years from now and longer.

Roll call headquarters will be open immediately at the offices of the Fayette County Chapter in Uniontown and the machinery will be put in motion at once for the purpose of organizing a county organization to enroll members in the Fayette County Red Cross for the year 1924.

Roll call supplies and advertising material are already in the hands of the chapter and they will be distributed to the various districts of the county at least two weeks before the opening of the campaign.

Isaac Hutchinson Pays First Visit Here in 39 Years

After paying his first visit in 39 years to this section Isaac Hutchinson of Kansas City Mo. who had been on an eastern trip left for the West today. While here he visited relatives in this city and Mill Hill. He is a former resident of the county and the present visit is the first made since leaving nearly two score years ago.

He is a brother of the late Mrs. C. S. Smith of the West Side and an uncle of S. M. Hutchinson of Killbuck Park.

Drivers' Licenses Extended to March 1

All drivers' licenses for the year of 1923 both paid and unpaid will be valid until March 1, 1924 according to an order recently given out of the State Highway Department in Harrisburg. On account of the mail it is to secure the forms for printing the license card the time has been extended.

Foreman Suffers Fracture of Spine by Fall at Meyersdale

MELYS RESIDENCE, Oct. 11.—William Miller assistant foreman on the construction work of the new church of the Brethren now being erected on the south side met with a very serious accident. Tuesday Mr. Miller was on a ladder about 14 feet high when he gave way and he fell landing on concrete steps in such a way that his back was broken and he was severely bruised over the body.

He was taken to the hospital at Johnstown where he resides.

Club House to Go Up Near Chiopyle

CHIOPYLE, Oct. 6.—Arthur Provan has sold his farm on Sugar Creek to a club of Uniontown men which contemplates the erection of a club house and the construction of a lake for fish.

Missing From County Home.

GREENSBURG, Oct. 11.—Peter Cetr 51 years old for several weeks an inmate of his county home is reported to be missing. It is claimed the man looked much younger than his age would indicate. He is of full build and wears a black mustache. He has black hair slightly gray around the temples and is a frequent worker in a local saw mill.

Rev. Edwards Returned To Alverton Church

ALVERTON, Oct. 11.—Rev. Adam Edwards, pastor of the Church of Christ, was assigned to the charge of the Alverton Church services on Sunday last. He was in the hospital for several weeks and his return was a great relief to the congregation.

FAYETTE BOY ABOARD BIGGEST DREADNOUGHT IN UNITED STATES NAVY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Among the marines selected to serve on the U. S. S. Colorado, America's first dreadnaught battleship, is Joseph H. Nichols, 15 years old, of Connelville, Pa. According to the official list of marines serving aboard the vessel.

Joseph who is a son of Mr. Allen Nichols of Connelville, joined the Marine Corps in Pittsburgh at 15 in 1922. He served on the battleship USS Oregon for a short time.

The Colorado is the last word in the construction of a dreadnaught. It is the most powerful ship in the United States Navy and is the largest ship in the world. It is 450 feet long, 65 feet wide and has a draft of 35 feet. It has a top speed of 21 knots and a range of 10,000 miles.

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NEW GREENWOOD MINISTER KINSMAN OF CHIEF MURPHY

Rev. G. G. Gallagher of Carlisle Assigned to West Side M. E. Church.

DR. HUTCHINSON RETURNS

Pastor of First Church Will Enter Upon Fourth Year as Leader of Congregation Rev. J. B. Rector of Carlisle and Other Assignments.

In the assignment of the 300 members of the Presbyterian Conference of the West to the various churches of the conference, the West Side M. E. Church of Carlisle was assigned to Rev. G. G. Gallagher.

Rev. G. G. Gallagher was assigned to the West Side M. E. Church of Carlisle. He was formerly pastor of the First Church of Carlisle and is now assigned to the West Side M. E. Church of Carlisle.

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Cunningham Missionary Properties in Tokio Escape Destruction

The missionary enterprises of Rev. and Mrs. W. D. Cunningham in Tokio escaped destruction by the earthquake and fire of September 1 but were considerably damaged by the tremors according to a letter received by Mrs. M. S. Vanzant, wife of East Park Conneltsville from Mrs. Cunningham her sister Emily. All left standing and these were gutted by fire.

At the time the letter was written September 14 the Cunningham family was at Kanuma a summer colony of 3,500 foreign missionaries and business men and their families in the mountains 30 miles from Tokio. There the Cunningham family had a cottage and there it has been their custom to spend July, August and part of September.

The letter said the Cunningham family had not yet been permitted to enter Tokio.

"I presume you are getting reports over there," the writer says, "but they could not be pictured much worse than they really are."

Taking up the story of the quake she says:

"We were sitting on our veranda working on the morning of September 1 when at five minutes of 12 o'clock the house began to rock violently. We rushed to the veranda and held on to the railing to keep from being thrown down."

"I was all over in a minute and we went back into the house only to have the same experience over and over all afternoon although none of the after shocks was so violent as the first two."

"We found the next morning that 15 houses in the village were more or less damaged and two houses had collapsed entirely. No one was injured here."

"We thought the stocks were only local as we have a most under the shadow of an active volcano. On September 10 we received reports from Tokio that the earthquake had been reported dead a Miss Kuyper of the Dutch Reformed Church."

"We are truly thankful for our marvelous escape. So far as we can learn our workers are safe. I will send papers as soon as I can get them."

JOHN J. RICHEY BARN, CONTENTS ALL DESTROYED

Four Horses, Mule, 300 Bushels Oats, 100 Bushels Wheat Go Up in Flames.

FIRE ORIGIN IS MYSTERY

Discovery Made by Daughter Returning From Public Gathering; Scores of Buildings, Loss Partly Covered.

Fire of unknown origin Friday night destroyed the barn of John J. Richey near Pennsville, all its contents and the contents of a silo close by causing a loss estimated at \$10,000 or more.

Four horses a mule 300 bushels of oats 100 bushels of wheat 30 tons of hay 100 tons of ensilage which were kept in the silo and the farm machinery in the barn were destroyed.

Reports that the cattle were burned proved untrue. The herd was in a pasture field.

Passing motorists by the scene and neighbors carried water and saved other buildings. Several hundred persons were attracted to the scene and many of them remained until morning.

The walls of the barn an old-time stone structure collapsed today.

The fire was visible for miles the farm being located on the pinnacle of Pennsville hill along the Mount Pleasant road.

Members of the family were asleep with the exception of a step daughter Sarah Thorpe, who had been to Paradise Church to attend a gathering under the auspices of the Fayette County Farm Bureau. She reached home about 11:30 and five minutes later discovered the fire. At that time the flames were beginning to burst through the roof.

Miss Cora Richey another daughter rang the old time farm bell and Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Richey, the former a son who lives along the brick road, hurried to the scene, thinking at the sound of the bell that Mr. Richey had been taken ill. By this time motorists and neighbors were beginning to gather.

It was impossible to get out the horses and unless through desperate efforts were made to do so and it was impossible to save the machinery so great headway had the fire gained. All then turned their attention to other buildings.

Mr. Richey the owner, is 54 years old. He was not feeling well today as a result of the excitement and the shock of the loss. He was among those who stood by and watched the barn go up in flames.

The roof and doors of the silo were burned off and the contents of the silo damaged beyond possibility of being used it was said.

The loss is said to have been about one third covered by insurance.

The fire seemed to have started in the lower part of the barn. The theory is that it might have been caused by some one bent on stealing. Charles A. Richey has been operating the farm.

Mrs. Lynn Out of Hospital.

Mrs. Sherman Lyon of Killbuck, coming in about a variation in Tokyo. There the destruction was complete. The rocks were much heavier than in Tokyo and the destruction was more complete.

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1923

TO EASTERN PORTS ORIGINATING DISTRICT

Rate per Gross Ton of 2,500 lbs. Conneltsville

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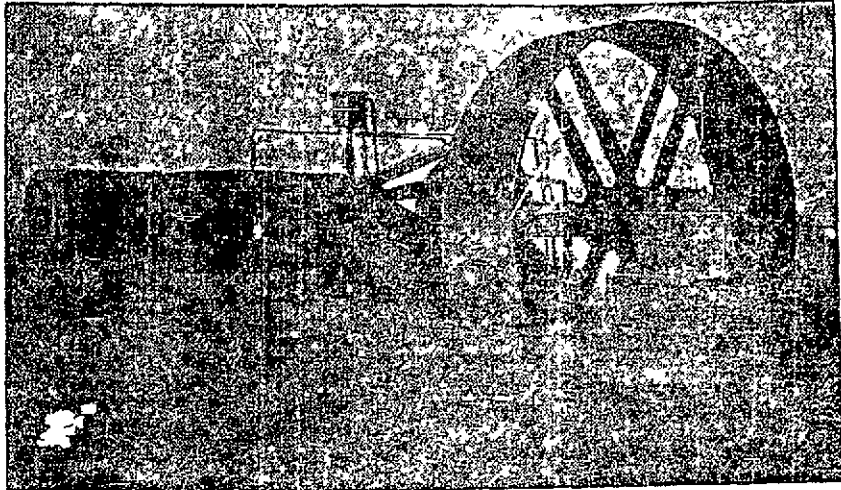
Rate per Gross Ton of 2,500 lbs. Conneltsville

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The Conneltsville Manufacturing & Mine Supply Company

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Sole Manufacturers of the Lepley Patents and Designs, Covering a full line of Modern High Grade Mine Equipment Machinery.



We have the largest and best equipped mine equipment plant in Western Pennsylvania, fitted exclusively for the production of a high grade product. We manufacture:

Pumps Engines Fans

Air Compressors Steel Hoisting Cages

STEAM, COMPRESSED AIR OR ELECTRIC, SINGLE DUPLEX OR TRIPLEX PATTERNS. WOOD LINED BRONZE OR CAST IRON FITTED FOR MINE, TANK OR MILL SERVICE.

HOISTING, HAULING OR STATIONARY. FIRST MOTION OR GEARED.

HEAVY STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION FOR HIGH DUTY SERVICE.

BLOWING EXHAUST OR REVERSING. DRIVEN WITH PLAIN SLIDE VALVE, PISTON VALVE OR CORLISS ENGINES.

SINGLE OR DUPLEX PATTERNS. SIMPLE OR COMPOUND.

PLATFORM AND SELF DUMPING. LARRIES, SCREENS, CRIBS, BULL WHEELS, HEAVY GEARS AND SPECIAL MACHINERY.

We manufacture none but the highest grade machinery, using only the best materials to be found in the market in its construction.

We are also prepared to accurately duplicate promptly any part of any of our machines.

Your inquiries will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

The Conneltsville Coke Trade

is renewed carefully each week as to production and prices, and any other notable

features by the organ of the coke trade for nearly 40 years. Subscribe now. It's

a trifle—only \$2.00 a year, payable in advance.

Address: The Courier Company Conneltsville, Pa.

Motor Sand

Yough Sand and Stone Company, DUNBAR, PA.

For or for Mrs. Thomas C. Cole of Kansas City, Mo., who is the wife of the late Mr. C. Cole, who died in 1918.

These supplies will be taken to Uniontown for analysis.

Specimens of the water supply in the city were taken this morning by Miss Willoughby, who sent them from Uniontown by Dr. O. R. Altman, Fayette county representative of the State Board of Health. The action was taken after local persons had expressed fear of a typhoid fever outbreak here. Three cases of the disease are now under observation of physicians. The State Board of Health ordered the inspection.

Reminders of the minute in which some of the diseases are so prevalent, it is a good idea to have a recent water analysis made. Water in this district is supplied from the Cuyahoga spring reservoir. Water is pumped into the reservoir after it has been drawn from the Youghiogheny river and treated at the station of the water company.

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GOVERNORS WILL DISCUSS K. K. K. AT CONFERENCE

How to Deal With the "Invisible Empire" Will Be Considered.

UNIFORM LAWS A SUBJECT

WEST BADEN Ind. Oct. 15.—The governors of about 40 states are expected to gather here on Wednesday October 17 as the guests of Governor Warren T. McCray to discuss problems which the state executives believe can best be solved through cooperation. It is the 11th annual governors conference.

Following the last session on the three day program on Friday the state heads will leave at once by special train for Washington to confer with President Coolidge at his request.

Several of the governors will present papers on special problems which confront them in their home states. In addition to the scheduled program uniform enforcement of the prohibition laws on coal and on uniformity of legislation will be discussed informally.

The program as announced by Secretary Miles C. Riley of Madison Wis. is as follows:

Taxation—Governor McKim, West Virginia.

Executive Clemency and the Parole System—Governor Sweet, Colorado.

Valuation of Railroads and the State Obligation—Governor Maine, Wisconsin.

Wheat in the Nation's Business—Governor Nease, North Dakota.

Water Power Development and Interstate Exchange of Hydro Electric Power—Governor Pinchot, Pennsylvania.

Agricultural Problems—Governor Parker, Louisiana.

Klan as a Topic.

The Ku Klux Klan is almost certain to come up as a topic for discussion, also although it has not been placed upon the program. Methods for dealing with the invisible empire occupied almost the entire time of the governors at their last conference.

The possibility of establishing a permanent location for the headquarters of the Governors Conference in Washington is certain to come up again during this meeting. Several of the governors proposed at the 1922 session to establish a clearing house in the capital to bring about closer relationship between state and national government. It was proposed at that time to place the present secretariat of the Klan at the head of this institution operating on a budget of \$75,000. Although no action was taken in 1922 it is thought probable that this plan will be put into effect during the coming conference.

Representatives of the National Commission on Uniform Legislation composed of experts from every state will be present at the conference to present the report of the commission on uniform state laws. Chief will especially advocate adoption through the legislatures of the various states of uniform marriage and divorce laws. This subject has been taken up at several previous governors conferences.

State Orders Analysis of Local Water

Specimens of the water supply in the city were taken this morning by Miss Willoughby, who sent them from Uniontown by Dr. O. R. Altman, Fayette county representative of the State Board of Health. The action was taken after local persons had expressed fear of a typhoid fever outbreak here. Three cases of the disease are now under observation of physicians. The State Board of Health ordered the inspection.

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Grim Reaper

EDWARD B. MULLER, 41 years old, died at his home in Uniontown, Pa., on Friday, Oct. 12, 1923, after a long illness.

He was born in Uniontown, Pa., on Oct. 12, 1882, and was a member of the Uniontown Baptist Church.

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